

# THE WEEKLY ORB.

VOLUME III.

BISBEE, COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1898.

NUMBER 29.

SILVER and wheat are on the upward move. Silver is quoted at 58 1/2. May wheat \$1.20.

CAPT. LONG and his Bisbee volunteers will make it rather warm for any marauders that may try to invade our little camp.

FLOUR and a few other staple articles of food are going up in price as a result of the war. The Bisbee market is already affected by the raise.

THERE won't be any naval demonstration in Cuban waters by the European powers. If any such exhibition is given in that neighborhood it will be by the United States.

WEYLER should hurry up if he wants to get to Cuba ahead of the American army. The exercise won't be postponed, and they may have to be opened without his assistance.

THE U. S. monitor Terror has won the first naval battle of the present war by capturing a Spanish gunboat. Spain is liable to be seized with more Terror before Uncle Sam gets through with her.

PRAY for the good of the cause, for safety at home, for copious summer rains, for the building of the Naamari railroad, the opening up of our mining resources, and Bisbee will then be strictly in it.

If Spanish bonds continue to tumble in price people will soon be able to use them for cleaning windows. The owners of those securities hold on to them simply because they can't get anybody to help them let go.

BISBEE has the honor of being the only town in Cochise county that has responded to the call for volunteers for cavalry service. She has furnished the fourteen allowed Cochise county, and could furnish fifty more if necessary.

WAR between the two chief copper-producing countries—the United States and Spain—on top of the great electrical demand will occasion a "boom" in the price. Under present ordinary conditions, not even gold mining is so uniformly profitable. The Rio Tinto company of Spain announces a 40 per cent. dividend for 1897—Scientific Press.

THE armies of the united nation are now being concentrated in the south, on the same ground where the hostile armies of a divided nation fought the greatest war known to the history of the world. The enormous strength of such a combined fighting force, in the light of what was done when it was divided, is hard to estimate, but it is sufficient if brought to the test to shake the foundation of every national power on earth.

AN eastern paper was somewhat surprised at the patriotism shown by the west in the recent offers by the government of the western states to furnish volunteer troops. The paper seemed to think that because the west was united against the money sharks of the east that they would fail to support the government. The west to-day contains more patriotic citizens who are willing to go to the front in proportion to its population than does the east.

A WISE Spanish youth, when called upon by his father to choose a profession, said: "I decline to be a professor—and go hungry; to be a statesman—and become a target for assassins; to be a priest—and live as a prisoner; to be a soldier—and perish in Cuba or the Philippines. I would prefer to be a titled and honored lord, to whom gold flies, and to whom Spain gives glory in life, and fame after death—in a word I would become a bull fighter."

THE religion that makes people pay their debts; the religion that keeps people from speaking ill of their neighbors; the religion that makes no distinction between wealth and poverty; the religion that makes people honest and upright; the religion that makes men manly and women womanly; the religion that is a part of people's everyday life, exemplified in kind deeds, loving acts, cheering words, is the religion that is needed today.

SOME Americans express dissatisfaction because the American squadron doesn't sail in and capture Havana without delay. The Spanish and American navies are of comparatively equal strength, and for our squadron to engage the Spanish fleet would more than likely result in the loss of several of our vessels and the probable crippling of others, which would give Spain's navy decidedly the best of it. It is the intention of this government, no doubt, to capture Havana with land forces without risking the loss of any warships. Sampson's fleet is blockading Havana, and that is what it is there for.

## THE MAINE AS AN ISSUE.

The destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor is rapidly coming to the fore as the casus belli between the United States and Spain. There has been complaint that President McKinley has been disposed to relegate the loss of our ship and our men to a second place in the pending controversy. But nothing of the kind has been done or attempted. A correspondent of the New York Tribune thus points out the status of the Maine question in connection with the president's attitude:

"In treating the Maine disaster as evidence of lack of control justifying intervention rather than as a primus casus belli, the president has placed any action which may be taken above and beyond all criticism by foreign powers, and prevented any false sympathy for Spain by her offer to arbitrate the question of fact and amount and to abide by the award. Doubtless Spain would have addressed such a note to all the powers, and accompanied it by a declaration that evidence existed as to internal causes, and in this age of arbitration some of the powers would have considered that the United States were bound to accept the proposition, which would have resulted in two or three years' delay, and meanwhile, having made that the basis of our grievances, all intervention would necessarily have been suspended during such arbitration. That contingency, however, is eliminated by using the Maine for the present only as the strongest link in the chain of evidence which conclusively proves not only Spain's inability to control Cuba, but that such lack of control is an unceasing menace to the lives and property of our citizens. Our claim against Spain for indemnity for our ship and the lives of the sailors remains unprejudiced, as well as our right to make it the basis of hostile retaliation if Spain refuses properly to recognize the atrocity of the act. Furthermore, the president has acted in accordance with precedents established by his illustrious predecessors.

"This view of the case has already gotten into the heads of many of the president's critics. He clearly stated in his message that one of the reasons for intervention was the inability of Spain to protect the ships of a friendly nation while in Spanish harbors in Cuba. That was the cue taken up by the senate when, in the preamble to the resolutions of the senate foreign relations committee, it was set forth that: 'The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured.'

"Thus it is clearly discovered that the Maine question, instead of becoming of secondary importance, is in reality the one thing—the one act—that has forced the United States to its present position. With the memory of that torn and ragged mass of iron rusting in the mud of Havana's harbor, and the recollection of the seventy American sailors whose bodies still rest in that shattered battleship, comes a feeling of revulsion and hatred for a nation that cannot protect a friendly visitor. The explosion under the Maine has simply hastened the crisis."

THE United States now has a squadron in the Philippines that is surprisingly large, when one considers the size of the American navy. It consists of nine vessels, seven of which can fight, while two are used as colliers. The fighting ships are the protected cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Boston and Raleigh, the gunboats Concord and Petrel, the revenue cutter McCullough, which has a considerable armament, including a torpedo tube. The Olympia is considered about the best and most powerful cruiser of her class in the service, while the others are heavily armed. Comparison with Spain's fleet in the Philippines shows that the squadron under Commodore Dewey is far superior to it.

A SPANISH diplomat in London views the naval situation in this way: "The American navy is worked by a motley crew of black men, yellow men, and sailors of all nations. Well officered, it is true, but what is this to the crew of a Spanish ship, all of one nationality, under strict discipline, and fighting for their very kingdom?" The American nation is rather "motley" when one stops to think about it. We are made up of all sorts of people ashore as well as afloat, but when it comes to an issue there is a union hard to beat.

THE flag that floated over the wreck of the Maine would look mighty pretty floating above the battlements of Moro Castle.

## WHERE PRIZE MONEY GOES.

Spanish vessels and their cargoes captured by the naval vessels of the United States during the war with Spain will be condemned by prize courts and sold. All the officers and crews participating in each capture will receive shares of the prize money.

The law governing condemnation of prizes provides that when the court shall determine that the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, the entire proceeds of the sale shall go to the captors.

When the court shall determine that the prize was of inferior force, one-half the proceeds of the sale shall go to the captors and one-half to the United States.

The commanding officer of a fleet or squadron receives one-twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel or vessels under his immediate control.

The commanding officer of a squadron or division under the command of a commander-in-chief receives one-fiftieth of the amount awarded to the government when the government receives a share.

The fleet captain is entitled to one hundredth part of the awards made to any vessel or vessels of the fleet or squadron with which he is serving except in case where the capture is made by the vessel in which he is serving and in that case he shares in proportion to his pay with the other officers and men on board the vessel.

The commander of a single vessel is given one-tenth of the money awarded to his vessel if it was acting at the time of the capture under the command of the commanding officer of a fleet, squadron or division and three-twentieths if it was acting independently.

After these deductions the remainder of the prize money awarded to a vessel is distributed among the officers and crew of a vessel in proportion to their respective pay. All vessels of the navy within signalling distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture under such circumstances and in such conditions as to render efficient aid if required share in the prize.

## TALE OF TWO CITIES.

HAVANA—A deputation from the produce exchange, reinforced by a number of wholesalers and importers, waited upon the captain general, tendering to him all supplies needed for the army, and for all who may need food, procuring actual cost among purchasers, whether the government, the retail dealers or consumer; and notifying him of a new regulation of the exchange, providing for the expulsion of any merchant who shall, under any pretext, advance the price of commodities required by the army or the people.

St. Louis—When the necessities of the government became urgent, the Missouri mule trust advanced the price \$25 per head. Analysis of the bids sent to Washington disclosed the fact that there was scarcely a cent's difference between the highest and lowest offer. All bids were rejected, and there is a big slump in the Missouri mule market.

For verification of these twin items see our telegraph news columns this morning.

Must we go to Havana for object lessons in patriotism, in self-sacrificing devotion to flag and home and country? In common honesty and a decent regard for the eternal fitness of things, must we yield the palm to our Latin foes?—Los Angeles Herald.

A good war story comes from Nogales: A popular young business man down there was between two horns of a serious dilemma. He was in love and he wanted to go to war. One day this week he confided to some friends that he couldn't stand the strain any longer, and that he meant to propose. "If I am accepted I won't go to the war. If not, you can count on me," said he. Wednesday he appeared with beaming face and announced to the boys that he had decided not to go to war. The inference is that he pleaded his love successfully, and there will no doubt be heard the ringing of merry wedding bells in Nogales ere long.

It is suggested in San Francisco that Spain might work one of time's reverses by sending privateers up to the north Pacific to capture Klondike steamers laden with gold for the United States. Hawkins, Drake and the other English seamen two or three centuries ago made a business of capturing the big Spanish galleons laden with the silver of Mexico and Peru.

We are inclined to believe that the Spanish fleet in the Philippine islands will be covered with so much D. W. Y. after their engagement with the American fleet that it will succumb to rust.

## LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—11:10 a. m.—(Special to THE ORB.)—Word has just been received at the navy department that another fort had been bombarded on the Cuban coast. The Spanish guns were silenced. No particulars as yet.

KEY WEST, April 30.—(Special to THE ORB.)—Word has just been received here that the flag ship New York with Admiral Sampson on board, was fired upon by the batteries at Mariel. The New York with one of the monitors returned the fire, silencing the forts in twelve minutes. The ships fired eleven shots in all, completely demolishing the fort and silencing the guns.

KEY WEST, April 30.—(Special to THE ORB.)—Two Spanish gunboats under cover of darkness attempted to sneak out of Havana harbor last night, but a couple of shots from the blockading fleet made them change their minds and put back into the harbor.

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Apr. 30.—(Special to THE ORB.)—The flying squadron with the flagship in the lead and the other cruises following closely, left the harbor this morning under sealed orders. The vessels ran out several miles due east and then turned in a southerly direction.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—[Special to THE ORB.]—The navy department has given out notice that the Flying squadron had been ordered to join Admiral Sampson's fleet in the Cuban waters at once. It is thought the fleet is preparing to meet the Spanish fleet that is now on its way from the Cape Verde islands. The Minneapolis and Columbia are still on patrol duty along the coast of New England.

NEW YORK, April 30.—(Special to THE ORB.)—Considerable anxiety is again being felt for the steamship Paris which was due in the harbor here yesterday. She has not as yet been spoken off the coast of Newfoundland. A steamship of the Guion line which left Southampton after the Paris, is expected in tomorrow and may bring word of the Paris.

HONG KONG, April 30.—(Special to THE ORB.)—Reports received here late last night states that the American fleet which left here a few days since were sighted off the north coast of the Philippines. The insurgents have sent out a vessel to communicate with them and warn them of the trap laid for them by the Spanish fleet. News is expected hourly of the meeting of the two fleets and a fierce battle is expected. The American fleet has only four cruisers, two gunboats and two store ships with small armor, while the Spanish fleet has four cruisers, five gunboats and three transports. The American cruisers are much better equipped than the Spanish.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(Special to THE ORB.)—Unofficial word has been received here from Manila, via Hong Kong that the American fleet under command Admiral Dewey had reached the Philippines and had attacked the Spanish fleet and that they were now engaged in battle. Advances are expected later and the news awaited here with intense anxiety.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The plans of the war department for sending arms and ammunition to the insurgent army in Cuba under escort of United States troops have been practically completed. The seizure of the port, it is said, will be made by Rear Admiral Sampson today. The insurgents have been notified of the day and the place selected for the attack, and they will assemble in force near the point fixed on. It is understood that a portion of the blockading fleet will make a formidable demonstration against Havana or some other important place in order to draw the attention of Captain-General Blanco away from the main operations, while the second division will make a dash on the port that has been selected as a base. Many transports are now held in readiness to move the troops to the islands. Five thousand men are to be landed at first. They will take 50,000 Winchester and Remington rifles, together with a large number of machine guns, which will be turned over to the insurgents.

## THE COPPER QUEEN

Consolidated Mining Co.

### Dry Goods Department



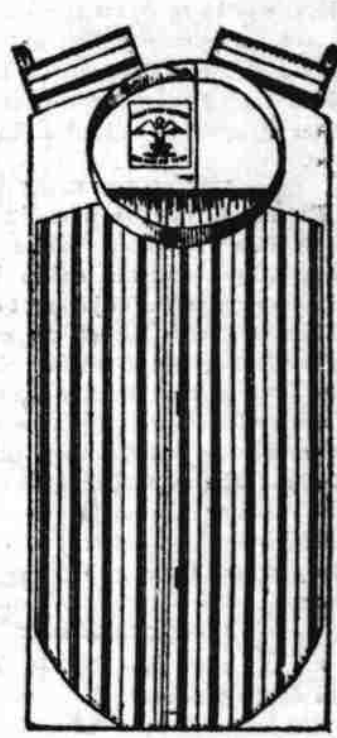
### Large and Handsome Assortment

- Ladies' wrappers, 20 different designs, 75c to \$2.50 each
- Misses' dresses, 75c to \$3.00 each
- Ladies' underwear—special values in knit goods and white muslin underwear for summer use
- Millinery—the latest styles in straw hats for ladies, misses and children
- Infants' wash hats and lawn caps

## Gents' Furnishing Goods



Summer  
Shirts  
in all  
Styles



STRAW HATS  
NECKWEAR  
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

## FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Following are a few special values selected from carload just received:

- Woven wire cots, with spring supports, \$2.50 each
  - Woven wire mattresses, \$3.00 and upwards, according to style and size
  - Single iron beds, complete with woven mattresses, \$6.50 each
  - Centre tables, 85c each and upwards
  - Couches, \$7.50 to \$30.00
  - Bed Lounges \$13.00 to \$28.00
  - Folding Beds, \$14.50 to \$40.00
- We have a full line of novelties in this department, consisting of Mellicene Cases, Wall Brackets, Easels, Comb and Brush Racks, Mirrors, Blacking Sets, Framed Pictures, Hat Racks, Japanese Goods CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE—Our spring stock has arrived!

## THE WALDORF.

Restaurant

Main Street, Bisbee, Arizona.

Otto W. Geisenhofer, Prop.

Finest Restaurant in Bisbee. Rooms for Families or Parties.

Fresh oysters and all kinds of game in season. The table supplied with the best the market affords.